

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4784. 號二月一十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878. 日八初月十年寅戊 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Sucoiow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDER & Co., Shanghai, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, 5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. L. BELLIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILLIAM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 8 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EZZEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, or Two Dollars and a Half per Part.

To be had from Messrs LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.

FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES of ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BROS'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANNAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

THE POWERFUL SCREW STEAMER "SEA GULL," 48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steams 8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug and Water Boat, and can be again adapted for the latter purpose at little expense. She has proved herself to be an excellent Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engine and Boiler being in first-class order.

ALSO,

The Schooner

"COERAN."

134 tons register, built at Singapore in 1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak, with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly repaired and refitted in April last, and is now in first-class order.

For further Particulars, apply to

MORRIS and RAY,

Ship Brokers,

where the Inventories may be seen.

Hongkong, October 15, 1878.

FOR SALE.

AN OPEN SAILING BOAT, with Masts and Sails Complete, and also can be used for Pulling Six Oars.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR REGATTA.

For Particulars, apply to

T. ANTHONY & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

HAVING Learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label. Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELOHERS & Co. are our only Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP.

New York, July 8, 1878.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-Off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point, Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition.
PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.
ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.
Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.
POCKET KNIVES.
THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.
SWIMMING BELTS and AIR CUSHIONS.
CHABLIS, in Pints.
TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths.
FRIEZES, for Ulsters.
WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.
CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition.
KEILOR'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.
KEITH JOHNSTON'S LATEST ATLAS.
DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE.
TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.
SADDLERY.
SCARVES and TIES, Newest Patterns.
GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS.
NEW SEASON'S APPLES.
THE NEWEST NOVELS.
RED HEART RUM.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.
48, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, October 21, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 28, 1878.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

October 30, 1878.

IN consequence of the present low rates of exchange the charges on all telegrams forwarded from this office will be increased 10 per cent. on and after the 1st November next.

By Order,
C. F. SCHULTZ,
Secretary,
Superintendent, p. t.

Hongkong, October 30, 1878.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

IN consequence of the present low Rates of Exchange, the CHARGES on all TELEGRAMS sent through this Office will be INCREASED 10 PER CENT. on and after the 1st NOVEMBER next.

J. ENSTON SQUIER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 30, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and Foochow, leaving Hongkong September 15th, and returning November 1st.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to H. I. A. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

THE BARON DO CERCAL reiterates that he will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS Contracted by the BARONESS DO CERCAL.

Macao, October 29, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA,"

Capt. CULLEN, shortly due, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Passengers and Cargo to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Co.'s Steamer "NORMANBY,"

Captain ELLIS, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The British Steamer "FLINTSHIRE,"

shortly expected from Singapore, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 28, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamship "CHARLTON,"

Captain JOHNSON, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th November, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 25, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BRISBANE,"

Captain REDDIE, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, October 22, 1878.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG,"

Capt. PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 5th November, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Bark "GLAMIS,"

Captain ROLLO, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "LIZZIE PERRY,"

Captain FRYMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

FOR CALLAO.

The British Bark "LORD MACAULAY,"

MONKMAN, Master, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Ship "MARY FRASER,"

DEXTER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "ALDEBARAN,"

Geo. COLE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"

Geo. FERNER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.

The 3/3 L II American Bark "DIRIGO,"

STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong

Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA
BOMBAY.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"NIZAM," Captain A. E. BARLOW,
will leave this Port on THURSDAY, the 7th
November, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 28, 1878. no7

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES.
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th November,
1878, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. A. V. A. Commandant HERNANDEZ,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPORE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 13th November, 1878. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
H. DE POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878. no14

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PAULINE MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the
15th November, at 3 o'clock p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports; to San Francisco; to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
SION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 14th November. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, October 23, 1878. no15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about MONDAY, the 2nd December,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 1st December. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
and Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, November 2, 1878. no16

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr. DAVID ROBERT FENTON
CRAWFORD in our Shanghai Firm,
CEASED on 31st March last.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Shanghai, October 10, 1878. no14

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date until further notice,
Mr. L. HENNEQUIN will assume
the Management of the Company's Office
at this Port.

H. DE POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FROM This Date, and during the
Absence of the Undersigned, Mr.
REGINALD DIGBY STARKEY is author-
ized to Act as AGENT for the Company in
Hongkong.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 15, 1878. no15

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
ARTHUR CHART in our Firm
CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.,
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. do13

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called
NG HOK MUN is admitted a
Partner in our Firm from the 2nd
February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise
called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED
from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, September 30, 1878. do30

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but
the fact that Data will be received
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZON.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Caperica, from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signee, before To-day, the 31st Inst., at 2
p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thurs-
day, the 7th November, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DE POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant in-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED
RATES, and upon Terms very favourable
to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

THE SCOTCH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Indemnity
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2,
Alexandra Terrace.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE & Co.
Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East—
FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of
No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or
together, as required, with immediate pos-
session.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole
House or in Flats, with
immediate possession.

As also,
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Cor-
ridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING
HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Flat at
Wanchai. These may be had in Apart-
ments of Two or Three Rooms to suit con-
venience. Fine spacious Verandah looking
on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,
MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

For Sale.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI; OR, THE FUNDAMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. HAYES. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. HAYES. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

Intimations.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the
Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar
name, is exported to India, China, &c., and
endeavored to be foisted on purchasers as equal
in efficacy to Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne, they feel
it due to the public to specially caution them
against this compound and request their most
careful attention to the following distinctive
characteristics of Dr. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine)
Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne is sold
only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. BRIGHT'S Phospho-
dyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and
Signature of Patentee are printed on
the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following
languages are enclosed in each case—
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch,
Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish,
Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madras,
Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY
be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is patronized by the Aristocracy and the Elite,
extensively used in the Army and Navy, and
strongly recommended by the leading Medical
Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine
Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOS-
PHODYNE is generally sold at an advance
on the English Price.

The high Estimation to which Phosphodyne
is held is unquestionably due to its adminis-
tration, in this form. Therefore

ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous
Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR.
BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered
at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also re-
gistered in the Chief Office of the World.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned
that legal proceedings will be immediately in-
stituted by the Authorized Agents, against any
person or persons selling fraudulent imitations
of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOS-
PHODYNE, from this date, let October, 1878.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—
CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINS—

The Chinese in Borneo.
Jottings from the Book of Rites.
The Character 和 or 華.

On the Use of the Character Fan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-
ming.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Perkin Warbeck in China.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—
Dutch Doctors in Borneo.
The Glaciers of the K'lin.
On the Syllabic Spelling.
Locus Operandi in Flogging.
Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.
A Chinese Coin.
Annamese Sovereigns.
Chinese Bank-notes.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING
SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING
BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,
(Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Tat Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tang Wen
Kwan; Y

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagon, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco.	Via S. Hampton.	Via Brindisi.
Letters,	22	26	26
Registration,	12	12	12
Newspapers,	4	6	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10	10

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Letters,	16	34	38
Registration,	None.	12	12
Newspapers,	4	6	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10	10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30
Registration, 6
Books & Patterns, 14

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.R.), New Zealand:—
Letters, 16
Registration, 12
Newspapers, 4
Books & Patterns, 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Montevideo, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—
Letters, 34
Registration, 8
Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.
Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Montevideo, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—Hongkong, Macao, Fort of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereunder named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 21 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practically, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, pots, kettles and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packet, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be fully exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 11 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the actual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.
Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—
In the S.W. Monsoon.
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with wet climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eight pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union, or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Cuffs, Articles of Dress, Fancy Wares, and similar presents are continually being refused, the sender having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATRENS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3 cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books.—Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filed up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom,
Up to £25.....18 cents.
" 25.....36
" 27.....54
" £10.....72

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office in payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

* Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Nov. 1, 1878.

Letts. Paps. Lots. Paps.

Aldins, Mr	1	Larsen, Andrew	1
A Fook	1	Loi Tong	2
Ainsbury, Capt.	3	Lois, S.	1
Aky Myan	1	Lois, R.	1
Alexander, Harry	1	Lois, R.	1
Amies, Wm.	1	Lois, R.	1
Anderson, C. E.	1	Lois, J.	1
Atak Myan	1	Lois, J.	1
Ayob	1	Lois, J.	1
Barday, C. W.	1	Lois, J.	1
Barrus, Mons.	1	Lois, J.	1
Beal, Mrs.	1	Lois, J.	1
Begum, Murr. J.	1	Lois, J.	1
Berouze, Wm.	1	Lois, J.	1
Bernard, Emilio	1	Lois, J.	1
Blacklock, John	1	Lois, J.	1
Blanchard, Y. T.	2	Lois, J.	1
Bossolo, L.	2	Lois, J.	1
Brokenshaw	4	Lois, J.	1
Capt. J.	1	Lois, J.	1
Brooking, A. C.	1	Lois, J.	1
Brown, Camp.	2	Lois, J.	1
Byrd, Capt.	1	Lois, J.	1
Bushnell, Saml. C.	1	Lois, J.	1
Bustamante y	1	Lois, J.	1
Bayot	1	Lois, J.	1
Cheong Loong	1	Lois, J.	1
Chulan & Co.	1	Lois, J.	1
Clarke, Hugh	1	Lois, J.	1
Clatford, Mons. J.	1	Lois, J.	1
Covillo, D. D.	1	Lois, J.	1
Cross, Mrs. S. J.	1	Lois, J.	

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore A., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Bombay	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	K'wok Achseong	
Brisbane	Brit.	str.	1700	Oct. 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports
Chang Hock Kian	Brit.	str.	786	Oct. 21	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports
China	Brit.	str.	956	Oct. 31	Bun Hin Chan	Swatow and Amoy
City of Peking	Amer.	str.	1036	Oct. 22	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Danube	Brit.	str.	6079	Oct. 29	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. F.isco
Fame	Brit.	str.	564	Oct. 29	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Fatchoy	Brit.	str.	117	.....	H. K. & W'pon Dock Co.	Tug Flying
Java	Dut.	str.	163	.....	G. McBain	
Kwangtung	Brit.	str.	886	Oct. 14	Siemssen & Co.	Coast Ports
Norma	Brit.	str.	679	Oct. 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.	4th, daylight
Olympia	Ger.	str.	608	June 28	K'wok Achseong	Swatow
Quinta	Ger.	str.	783	Nov. 1	K'wok Achseong	Saigon
Sea Gull	Brit.	str.	874	Oct. 26	Sney Shing	5th, daylight
Yesso	Amer.	str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray	
	Brit.	str.	559	Nov. 2	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports
Sailing Vessels						
Albyn's Isle	Brit.	bgs.	864	Oct. 24	Rozario & Co.	New York
Aldebaran	Brit.	bgs.	398	Aug. 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Anna Bertha	Ger.	bgs.	468	Oct. 31	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Bangkok
Anton Gunter	Ger.	bgs.	440	Oct. 2	Edward Schellhass & Co.	New York
Benefactor	Amer.	bgs.	596	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	Callao
Borneo	Amer.	sh.	736	Sept. 11	Meyer & Co.	New York
Challenge	Brit.	bgs.	599	Sept. 16	Olyphant & Co.	
Channel Queen	Brit.	sh.	609	Oct. 2	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
Chocoma	Brit.	bgs.	284	Oct. 3	Rozario & Co.	
Christian	Ger.	sch.	250	Nov. 1	Wieler & Co.	
Coeran	Amer.	sch.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray	
Commissary	Brit.	sch.	900	Oct. 23	Meyer & Co.	Valparaiso
Commo	Brit.	sh.	1220	Sept. 7	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Dartmouth	Brit.	bgs.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg
Dirigo	Amer.	bgs.	684	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Don Quixote	Amer.	sh.	1128	Sept. 24	Messageries Maritimes	
Drumlogh	Brit.	bgs.	976	Oct. 18	Melchers & Co.	
Elizabeth	Ger.	bgs.	447	Oct. 30	Wieler & Co.	
Elizabeth Nicholson	Brit.	sh.	804	Oct. 17	Borneo Co., Limited	
Emulation	Brit.	bgs.	390	Oct. 4	Wieler & Co.	
Fabius	Slam.	sh.	650	Sept. 24	Chinese	
Fleetwing	Amer.	sh.	829	Oct. 17	Butterfield & Swire	
Fontenay	Brit.	sh.	404	Sept. 24	Melchers & Co.	Singapore
Fuller	Brit.	sh.	1813	Sept. 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Callao
George Skelfield	Ger.	bgs.	402	Oct. 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	San Francisco
Gesine Brons	Ger.	bgs.	1150	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.	Yokohama
Glamis	Ger.	bgs.	408	Oct. 10	Siemssen & Co.	Coast Ports
Hammonia	Brit.	sh.	1400	Sept. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Harat	Brit.	sh.	444	Oct. 30	Wieler & Co.	
Hermann	Amer.	sh.	1352	June 10	Captain	
Highlander	Brit.	bgs.	522	Sept. 8	Rozario & Co.	
Hotsup	Aust.	sh.	1629	Sept. 20	D. Musso & Co.	
Imperatrice Elisabeth	Amer.	sh.	1284	Sept. 24	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy
India	Ger.	bgs.	464	Oct. 10	Wieler & Co.	Sands' S
Iphigenia	Brit.	bgs.	604	Oct. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Jessie Jamieson	Brit.	sh.	886	Sept. 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.	New York
Leucadia	Brit.	bgs.	1122	Aug. 26	Russell & Co.	Callao
Lizzie Perry	Brit.	sh.	848	Oct. 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Lord Macaulay	Ger.	sh.	245	Oct. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
Louisa	Brit.	sh.	424	Sept. 30	Tack Mee	Coast Ports
Lukey	Ger.	bgs.	479	Oct. 31	Wieler & Co.	
Malvina	Brit.	bgs.	390	Oct. 6	Wieler & Co.	
Mangerton	Brit.	bgs.	693	Oct. 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Martina	Brit.	sh.	1174	Aug. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Mary Fraser	Brit.	bgs.	870	Nov. 2	Meyer & Co.	
Melrose	Amer.	sh.	884	Sept. 19	Captain	Coast Ports
Min-yon	Brit.	sh.	1108	Sept. 8	Olyphant & Co.	
Moneta	Brit.	bgs.	621	Aug. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
N. N.	Brit.	sh.	691	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Macassar
Niagara	Ger.	bgs.	157	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco
Nicolaus	Ger.	bgs.	827	Oct. 10	Wieler & Co.	Newchwang
Northern Star	Ger.	bgs.	606	Sept. 18	Meyer & Co.	Newchwang
Pandur	Ger.	bgs.	391	Oct. 27	Siemssen & Co.	London
Papa	Ger.	bgs.	261	Oct. 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Peluo	Brit.	bgs.	549	Oct. 24	Melchers & Co.	
Penrith	Amer.	bgs.	582	Nov. 2	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
Philip Fitzpatrick	Brit.	bgs.	472	Oct. 31	Captain	
Pitavilla	Brit.	bgs.	605	Sept. 28	Meyer & Co.	Saloon
Ralph M. Hayward	Am. Sm. Co.	bgs.	718	Oct. 26	Chinese	
Rifoman	Brit.	sh.	534	Sept. 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Siamese Crown	Siam.	sh.	1161	May 27	Captain	
Sir Charles Napier	Brit.	sch.	325	Oct. 15	Siemssen & Co.	London
Spartan	Brit.	sch.	388	Oct. 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Freemantle
Spinaway	Brit.	sch.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	Wancha
St. Idou	Brit.	sch.	266	Oct. 31	Melchers & Co.	
Sumatra	Amer.	sch.	367	Oct. 10	Chinese	
Ta Lee	Ger.	sch.	345	Oct. 11	Siemssen & Co.	Coast Ports
Tartar	Ger.	sch.	367	Oct. 11	Wieler & Co.	
Three Brothers	Brit.	sch.	486	Oct. 24	Order	
Trio	Brit.	sch.	308	Oct. 2	Melchers & Co.	
Varuna	Brit.	sch.	417	Oct. 15	Siemssen & Co.	Newchwang
Vernona	Dutch	sch.	409	Oct. 15	Siemssen & Co.	Newchwang
Vesta	Dutch	sch.	409	Oct. 15	Siemssen & Co.	
Venta	Dutch	sch.	409	Oct. 15	Siemssen & Co.	
Vidal	Fch.	sch.	409	Oct. 15	Siemssen & Co.	
WHAMPOA						
Aleppo	Falcoher	Brit.	bgs.	665	Nov. 2	Chinese
CANTON						
Amoy	Drowes	Brit.	str.	814	Nov. 1	Siemssen & Co.
Yangtze	Schultze	Brit.	str.	782	Oct. 30	Siemssen & Co.
						Shanghai
						Ningpo & Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Prova	6 c	German	Corvette	1088	8	1700	Oct. 16	Von Nostitz
Erolia	7 h	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Nov. 1	A. E. Dupuis
Kestrel	6 c	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Oct. 31	Fred. Edwards
Magpie	6 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Oct. 3	W. M. Lang
Mecenas	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Nassau	6 h	British	surveying vessel	877	4	150	Oct. 10	R. H. Napier
Ranger	6 c	U. S.	gun vessel	541	5	600	Sept. 12	H. D. Manley
Sheldrake	6 c	British	gunboat	...	4	60	Oct. 16	J. B. Hays
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	8087	20	...	...	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Oct. 11	William M. Annesley

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

October 24, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.							
Anchises	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appin	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ava	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brakmar Castle	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chin-se	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dentallion	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flora McDonald	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenfalloch	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. O. Orsted	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilse-ann	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiochuan Maru	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kwai-pun	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiao-fo	Brit.	...	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Nov. 2nd, 1878.

At 1115 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . lb.	450 400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, .	250 220	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒
" Roast, . . .	160 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	100 90	湯牛肉
" Steak, . . .	160 140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	310 280	牛脚
" " corned, . . .	310 280	鹹牛脚
" Head, . . .	500 450	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	140 130	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . catty	150 140	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50 40	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	110 100	牛尾
" Liver, . . catty	80 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60 50	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . lb.	390 300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	220 200	金華火腿
" English, . . .	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chops, . . .	200 180	羊排
" Leg, . . .	200 180	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . .	160 140	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings, . . catty	60 50	豬臟
" Feet, . . .	90 80	豬脚
" Fry, . . .	100 90	豬頭
" Head, . . .	80 70	豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	50 40	豬心
" Kidneys, . . .	80 70	豬腰
" Liver, . . lb.	100 90	豬肝
Pork Chops, . . catty	150 140	豬排
" Corned, . . .	140 130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . .	150 140	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110 100	豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	400 350	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	80 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	80 70	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	160 140	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . .	\$2.25 \$1.50	豬仔
Sweet Bread, . . catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, . . .	140 130	牛仔肉
Poultry.		
Capon, . . . catty	250 180	雞
Doves, . . . each	100 90	鴿
Ducks, . . . catty	120 110	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100 —	雞蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160 150	雞
Geese, . . .	150 140	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300 270	鶇
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.80 \$1.60	省城山雞
Pigeons, . . . each	140 130	白鴿
Quail, . . .	120 110	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, . .	700 650	省城家兔
Rice Birds, . . . doz.	200 180	禾花雀
Snipe, . . . each	100 90	沙道
Teal, . . .	250 200	水鴨
Turkeys, . . catty	500 400	火雞
" Hon, . . .	350 300	火雞
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	400 300	肚魚
Bream, . . . catty	80 70	鯽魚
Carp, . . .	100 90	鯉魚
Catfish, . . .	60 50	鰱魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	160 —	鹹魚
Crabs, . . .	110 60	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	110 100	墨魚
Dace, . . .	100 90	土魷魚
Dog Fish, . . .	60 40	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor, . . .	70 60	海鰻
" Fresh water, . . .	120 100	淡水鰻
" Yellow, . . .	120 110	黃鰻
File Fish, . . .	80 70	刺皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . . .	160 150	大鮮魚
" Small, . . .	80 70	鮮魚仔
Garoupe, . . .	160 150	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . .	110 100	白哈魚
Gurnard, . . .	110 100	紅角
Haddock, . . .	60 50	黃美鱈
Herrings, fresh, . . .	55 50	煙黃澤
" smoked, . . . box	\$1.00 —	生魚
King Crab, . . . each	120 100	龍蝦
Live Fish, . . . catty	180 120	鮮魚
Loberster, . . .	140 150	龍蝦
Mullet, . . .	80 70	鱖魚
" Red, . . .	110 100	紅魚
Oysters, . . .	160 180	生蠔
Parrot Fish, . . .	100 90	鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . .	70 60	頭鱸
Pike, . . .	120 110	鱸魚
Plaice, . . .	90 80	花斑魚
Pomfret, White, . . .	110 100	白鰻
Pomfret, Black, . . .	100 90	黑鰻
Prawns, . . .	150 140	明蝦
Soy, . . .	70 60	豆豉

Rock Fish, . . . catty	110 100	石狗公
Rosach, . . .	110 100	鰻魚
Shark young, . . .	60 50	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton, . . .	100 90	鹹魚
Salt Fish, . . .	120 110	鹹魚
Skate, . . .	80 70	鹹魚
Shrimps, . . .	60 50	蝦
Snapper, . . .	160 90	立魚
Soles, Fresh, . . .	80 70	鱈魚
Tench, . . .	100 90	鯉魚
Turtles, small, fresh water, . .	250 200	鱉
Whiting, . . .	100 90	白青
Fruits.		
Apples, California, . . catty	200 100	舊金山平果
" Tientsin, . . .	150 100	天津平果
Bananas, fragrant, . . .	40 30	香蕉
" common, . . .	20 15	香蕉
Carambola, common, . . .	50 —	三棱
" (Mandarin), . . .	70 60	楊桃
Chestnuts, . . .	100 90	栗
Citron, . . .	80 —	檸檬
Cocoanuts, . . . each	50 40	椰子
Currants, . . . bottle	320 —	細葡萄
Dates, . . . bottle	500 400	洋棗
Figs, Dried, . . .	500 400	無花果乾
Lemons, China, . . catty	50 40	檸檬

might not believe the money was lost or burnt.

Mr Francis submitted that there was not evidence to go to the Jury, and that they were misdirected. The accounts were all in first class order, although they might not be in such perfect order as Mr Arnold, an accountant, would have them appear. The prisoner had made no improper charges, there were no false entries, in fact there was no concealment of any kind whatever, no deception.

The Acting Chief Justice called the learned counsel's attention to a case, the Queen v. Williams.

Mr Francis said there was a case of a banker's clerk who had left the Bank at 2 o'clock and immediately afterwards he was found to be short £270 in his cash; in the present case, however, a very long time had elapsed, in fact years, and it was held in the case of the Banker's clerk that in a charge of embezzlement the offence must be discovered immediately afterwards.

Mr Russell said that the same day in August that Mr Hufham left for Macao he admitted by the entries in the books that he owed the estate the money, and yet it was not forthcoming. He (Mr Russell) thought that did away with the argument of the money having been missed a long time.

This view of the case appeared to stagger the learned counsel.

The learned counsel then cited cases to support his contention. On the question of intention, he said prisoner did not abscond.

His Lordship remarked that he failed to obey a summons, which was strong evidence of intention to abscond.

Mr Francis said prisoner came back from England, and resumed his duties. On the point that criminal proceedings must be initiated by the Attorney General, the learned counsel submitted that the learned A. G. could not be said to sanction what he did himself.

His Lordship thought taking action himself was the strongest sanction.

The A. G. said it was unnecessary for him to prove this. The creditors had not come forward.

His Lordship: Why they have not I cannot imagine.

On the validity of the appointment of the Official Assignee, Mr Francis said that the Ordinance (16 of 1877) was not sufficient authority. The words were vague; the Registrar was the Official Assignee; and the Ordinance could only apply to past, not future, bankruptcies.

His Lordship remarked that, as the prisoner had designated himself Official Assignee and signed numerous documents as such, he could not now argue that he was not official assignee.

On the Court resuming, the Acting Chief Justice said that they were of opinion that it was unnecessary to trouble the A. G. on the two points of validity of appointment and the sanction of the A. G. to prosecution. It seemed to him, on the validity, that the language of the Ordinance, though not so precise as might be, could only be interpreted as applying to the circumstances then existing. Besides the rule was, that if an officer conducted himself in a certain capacity so as to give the reasonable impression that he was so and so, it must be assumed now that he was what he himself represented himself to be. As to the sanction of the A. G. alleged to be necessary to the proceedings, he thought there was abundant proof of sanction.

Mr Justice Russell agreed.

The Attorney General, in reply, submitted that the Bankruptcy Ordinance was nearly a copy of the English Consolidated Act. Though the Police of London were not directly under the Crown, they were still public officers; and he contended that a policeman was on the same footing as any other person employed in the public service, i.e. "the public service of Her Majesty." If in virtue of that employment, such officer be entrusted with moneys and embezzles the same, he is guilty of feloniously stealing the same from Her Majesty. The question was, who were in the public service? According to his learned friend, these were very few indeed, and were confined to those who received money that ought to go to the Treasury. One or two cases of Police officers had been tried here under this Ordinance, and convictions obtained, and he submitted there was no distinction between them and the present case in this regard. It need not be necessarily public money that is entrusted to a public officer; it may be received in virtue of his public office, and the prisoner misappropriated them, he was guilty under the Ordinance. He defined generally that "employed in the public service" meant every person appointed, directly or indirectly, by Her Majesty. Now the Official Assignee was created by the Bankruptcy Ordinance here, and was a public officer as much as any other officer of the Court.

The Acting Chief Justice remarked that prisoner was only official assignee in Lyall Still & Co's estate and others.

The A. G. continued to say that he drew no distinction between the Governor and the Court; the Registrar might be called both an officer of the Court and of the Government. He could only be dismissed by the Governor and the Executive Council, and the matter referred home.

His Lordship observed that did not apply to the Official Assignee.

The A. G. replied that the Registrar was Official Assignee because he was Registrar.

His Lordship asked who was to exercise the power of removal.

The A. G. replied that it ought to be remembered that the Governor and the Judge each derived his powers from the Crown, and that it did not matter who exercised that power over the Official Assignee; the power was equally from Her Majesty. The Ordinance in question had been specially confirmed by Her Majesty, and it was through Her Majesty that the Court had special powers under 12 of 1878. He did not say that Mr Hufham was an officer of the Governor, but in the public service of Her Majesty, and as such accountable directly to Court or Governor. Hufham really succeeded to the duties of Official Assignee. It mattered not whether prisoner received fees or salary; some public officers had no salary at all. The A. G. then cited several cases in proof of his submission. Prisoner, he submitted, had been appointed by the Crown to collect moneys, selling a creditor's assignee, and the moneys were public, whether vested absolutely in him or not.

Mr Russell asked how could that be if the money was not the property of the Queen.

The A. G. said he simply had to show that prisoner was a public officer; that was all the Ordinance required him to do. Even if an outside merchant had been appointed

official assignee in 31 bankruptcies, he would have been a public officer, and every public officer was in the service of Her Majesty. The Supreme Court was a public officer, and was not liable to rates. It was absolutely necessary for the public service that creditor's estates should be protected, if the creditors did not come forward and appoint a creditor's assignee; and he submitted that the Official Assignee was a public officer. The contention might be called a sweeping one, but not more so than the circumstances of the Colony demanded.

Mr Russell here discovered that, by the Interpretation Ordinance, any officer filling a portion of the duties of any other officer, was to be regarded the same as that officer; which fact was at once applied by the learned A. G. to the case of Hufham.

Touchoing the question of appropriation, the A. G. said that his learned friend admitted that sums had been received, but alleged the case was not made out as it had not been shown to have been appropriated to prisoner's own use. How could that be shown when the money was in hand for so many years? It was utterly impossible, and the action would thus become a dead letter. A bank book would have been the only way possible to show this. But refusal or failure to pay showed intent to defraud, and departure from the country was sufficient to throw the onus of proof on the prisoner. There was more than sufficient evidence to prove that he owed the money to the estate; the £20,400 ought clearly to have been in his hands. But then what does this man do? he calls a meeting of creditors declares a dividend, produces accounts showing a balance of over \$40,000, and even goes so far as to promise cheques on the following day. He then stays away from the office, correspondence is carried on with him at his own house and he says he is sick, but calls no medical man to prove it. He then goes away to Macao without leave. It is useless talking about the Saturday to Monday business—he does not return on Monday nor does he send any excuse, a police officer has to be sent after him and after a great deal of trouble he is brought back to the Colony. However my learned friend can say there was no attempt to escape I cannot understand.

The learned A. G. submitted that there was a *prima facie* case put before the Jury. Mr Francis had said the money was lost, and he (the A. G.) had put it to the Jury that so large a sum of money could not be lost. There was quite sufficient evidence to go to the Jury and it was the prisoner's place to rebut it if he could, but he could not do so, and did not. If the prisoner was unable to account for the money or rebut the evidence the Jury were justified in supposing that he appropriated it to his own use. There was no defence set up. No medical evidence was brought forward, to account for the prisoner's absence, for the very reason that no medical man could say he was ill. Mr Francis speaks of producing evidence as to certain specific amounts. It would be impossible to convict in most criminal cases without presumptive evidence, and the Jury were entitled to think that Mr Hufham had either misappropriated or did not intend to account for the money. It might have been said that Mr Hufham was a very timorous man, and having lost the money was afraid to face your Lordship to account for the same, but nothing of the sort was done, no defence whatever was made. What was the common sense view to take of the case when a man receives money and does not account for it? If a man go into a Bank and present a cheque, receives the money, puts it into his pocket, and does not account for it to its rightful owner, he will be guilty of embezzlement. Mr Hufham is unable to account for \$38,000, and it is not a common sense view of the case to take, to suppose that he misappropriated the money to his own use and benefit? The learned A. G. said he submitted the prisoner was properly convicted, if it had to be proved that the prisoner did with the money, it would be a difficult matter. It was almost impossible to trace specific amounts, and it was not necessary to do so. With these few remarks the learned A. G. said he submitted that the conviction should be sustained.

Mr Russell asked if under the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 the prisoner could be indicted, and if the Official Assignee would be considered as a public servant in England.

The A. G. said he thought so.

Mr Francis then briefly replied, and the Court rose about 4 past 5, it being nearly dark their Lordships reserving judgment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Nov. 2, 1878.

Sir,—The imprudent audacity of your correspondent "X.Y.Z." whose letter appeared in your issue of last evening has really surprised me, and indeed must surprise every one when the facts are known.

He evidently came forward as the chosen champion of your morning contemporary. To my assertion that "the contents of the Chinese memorial, which was presented to His Excellency last Tuesday have been published in all the local Chinese papers including the Chinese issue of the *Daily Press*," "X.Y.Z." gave it "a flat, positive denial" and added that nothing of the kind had appeared in either one of them. I could scarcely believe my eyes when I first read this statement, but after a careful perusal of his letter, there could be no mistake about his meaning. Now the issue needs no argument and the matter is as clear as daylight. But lest the public should have any doubt on this point, I repeat the fact, for it is a fact, that the contents of the memorial referred to have been published in the Chinese papers, and in proof of it (not for the enlightenment of "X.Y.Z." for he is past that) I refer to a notice headed "Hop Kong Kung Sun," which appears in the advertising columns of the Chinese issue of the *Daily Press* of this day, and which has appeared in that journal as well as in other Chinese papers for at least ten days. In it the contents of the memorial are fully set forth. "X.Y.Z." is therefore utterly blind as not to have noticed the memorial, especially as he said he had "carefully scanned every paper published in the Colony for ten days anterior to the date mentioned," or he intentionally suppressed the fact with a view to deceive the public. It would be a waste of time after this to reason with such an individual, but it affords a striking instance of the extreme lengths some people would go to in order to support their preconceived

views.

Yours &c.,

Mr. B. G.

China.

FOOCHOW.
(Herald Oct. 24th.)

We are glad to observe that the Committee of the Foochow Horticultural Society intend having a Chrysanthemum Show on or about the 6th proximo.

A Special General Meeting of members of the Foochow Chamber of Commerce was held on the 22nd inst. to consider a proposition from the Chinese authorities—through the Commissioner of Customs—in reference to a reduction of the *lekin* tax on opium, on payment of same being guaranteed by the importers. Mr Odell, of the firm of Odell and Leyburn, occupied the chair, and the following firms were represented, viz:—Messrs. Russell & Co., Jardine Matheson & Co., Gibb Livingston & Co., Holliday Wise & Co., David Sassoon Sons & Co., Hedge & Co., Phipps Hickling & Co., Adamson Bell & Co., Fairhurst Reeves & Co., Simmsen & Co., Butterfield & Swire, George Oliver & Co., and John Forster & Co. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Secretary was requested to read the letter from the Commissioner of Customs on the subject of the proposed reduction; and a general discussion—subject to further explanations—was after some discussion, arrived at in favor of giving a year's trial to the proposed arrangement;—by which the *lekin* tax would be reduced to Fifty-five Taels per picul, in consideration of consignees securing the payment of such tax on all their consignments as per Customs entries.

To this end, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Ezekiel, Augus, and Tennant, with power to add to their number, were chosen to confer with the Commissioner of Customs in regard to certain points of detail on which the Chamber had not been fully informed. A resolution in favor of abolishing the present credit system under which foreign importers dispose of their drug to Chinese dealers, and the substitution of another system, having for its basis cash operations, was agreed to by a majority of those present—subject to the unanimous consent of all members of the Chamber. A vote of thanks to the Chair closed the proceedings.

JOTTINGS ON CHINA.

The following Memorial will be of interest, though possibly it may have already been translated elsewhere.

"Confucious, [孔祥利] hereditary Duke of Exceeding Holiness, presents a Memorial upon his knees, giving expression to his loyal sentiments, begging to offer his official condolences, and praying His Majesty's gracious permission to proceed to Peking in order to inspect His late Majesty's coffin."

"On the 17th instant the Memorialist was astounded to receive at his native place the news of his late Majesty's ascent on high. Prostrate on the ground he tore and called, not knowing what to do with himself; and for the Throne for thirteen years; that his excessive goodness and his powerful influence had spread themselves over the whole land. Now, having been borne by the Dragon to become a guest on high, all creatures possessing the pulsation of life with out exception claw the earth, whilst they endeavour to mount with him."

"His present Majesty, who has succeeded to the Great Inheritance, must be still more afflicted with affectionate regrets, and with infinite longings after the departed: still as it falls to him to attend in person to the multifarious affairs of state, to his ancestral observances, and to the welfare of the people, all matters of the greatest importance, the Memorialist humbly beseeches him to allow in some degree his sorrow, so as on the one hand to carry out the duties entrusted to him by their Imperial Majesty's entrustment, and on the other to comfort the lower world which looks towards him for support."

"The Memorialist is most deeply and most gorgeously beholden to his late Majesty for the present honours and emoluments conferred by him, and had the honour of a personal audience in the year 1865. A decade has hardly elapsed since that occasion, before the Throne is vacant!"

"Bending his breast and weeping tears of blood, the Memorialist's affectionate grief is very deep. It became his duty to proceed to the capital to prostrate himself before the Imperial coffin, to behold his Majesty's sacred countenance, and to receive deferentially his Majesty's commands. He awaits with exceeding trepidation his Majesty's reply to his request, and respectfully hands in this Memorial for the information of his Imperial Majesty."

Receipt:—He is permitted to come to the Capital for an audience [by the Emperor].

Japan.

(Mail.)

We are in a position to state that H.E. Yamagata, Minister for War, has sent in his resignation. As many foreigners who have known him testify, he has been suffering for the last two years from a painful affliction of the eye, which has, at last, reached such a height as to incapacitate him from business. Tokio, at present Vice Minister, and Saigo, now Minister of Education, are indiscriminately named as his successors.

An inspection of the three new Japanese men-of-war by the Mikado on his way home will take place off Kanagawa. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the last royal visit to Yokohama, the Mikado only had time to inspect one of them.

On the 16th inst., the Court-Martial pronounced sentences; previously confirmed by the War Department, upon the mutineers concerned in the outbreak at the Takabashi barracks, Tokio. Fifty-three mutineers were condemned to death. The sentence passed upon one, Mitsunoye Unosuke, infantryman of the Second Company, First Battalion, Second Regiment of the Imperial Guard, was as under:—

"You, being discontented without cause, made the first proposal to form a conspiracy to carry out your plishes by force, inasmuch as you were a soldier of the Second Company of the Second Company of the Imperial Guard to aid in creating disturbance. You are condemned to death for the crime of causing a mutiny."

Similar sentences were passed on the other fifty-two soldiers, who committed outrages on the night of the 23rd August. They were escorted by police to the parade ground of Echujima, Fukuoka, Tokio, where they were shot; fifteen at a time, by the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Yamagata. The execution began at 5 and was finished at 9 a.m.; the bodies of the fifty-three soldiers being sent to the Aoyama cemetery.

One hundred and fifteen others were condemned to banishment for a term of ten years; forty-eight to banishment for three years; seven for a period of two years; and eighteen for one year. Besides these, seventeen soldiers were also sentenced to hard labour, one to flogging and six others to confinement. The total number was 263. Only three soldiers were declared to be innocent, and released. Those who were banished were sent to various ken: nine to Kioto; twenty to Shimane; thirteen to Shiga; thirteen to Gifu; ten to Aichi; thirteen to Fukushima; twelve to Okayama; twelve to Yamaguchi; twelve to Awamori; twelve to Iwate, thirteen to Akita, thirteen to Hiroshima, and eleven to Hiogo.

The War Department is making arrangements for the republication of amusing and instructive books for perusal by the soldiers in their leisure hours. This, no doubt, will be considered a great boon by numbers of the rank and file. At present the only recreation apparently within their reach appears to be strolling about the garrison towns in an aimless, desultory manner. The army has within its ranks a large proportion of the *sumai* element who are naturally fond of study; but since the fall of feudalism, their study means do not admit the purchase of works of any merit.

Heavy rains and floods still continue with occasional severe gale. A telegram received in the capital announces that violent gales and heavy rain prevailed in the province of Mikawa, and the neighborhood, from the night of the 11th instant, lasting nearly two days; and intelligence from Kagoshima states that a foreign merchant vessel sank on the 12th ultimo at sea adjacent to the island of Kuchino-shirabushima which is under the jurisdiction of the Kagoshima ken, in consequence of which three of the passengers were drowned, and the rest were sent to Kobe, under charge of the Kagoshima ken authorities, soon after their arrival on the coast of Kagoshima. This was the American ship *Lookout*. A full account of the disaster will be found elsewhere.

Attention is still being paid to the wants in the system of internal communication.

An application has been made to the authorities by Kawamura and others for permission to open a new road through Sayono Nakayama, which is one of the most difficult mountain passes on the Tokaido. The proposed new road is two *cho* distant from the present one, and when completed, will be available for carriage traffic, which the present road is not.

In the Industrial department, as far as is shown by the reports in native papers, there is but slight matter for congratulation; although at the time of writing native paper currency stands near twenty per cent discount, the government are apparently at a loss for appliances to produce a further and more rapid supply. We learn from the *Atchi Nichi Shimbun* that new buildings, to be added to the Paper Money Printing Department premises in Osaka, will shortly be commenced, at an estimated expense of 80,000 yen.

A resident of Fukuoka, Tokio, petitioned the authorities the day before yesterday for permission to sell salt, manufactured by a process of his own invention, the quality of which is said to be as good as that imported from America. We are given to understand that all innovations on old established methods for all staple productions have to be submitted to the approval of the authorities, before permission to deal in the article is given. That an immense quantity of salt is consumed, yearly, may be gathered from the fact that 970,038 *Koku* were imported into Osaka alone during the last two years and a half.

A superior quality of *Ko-cha* (tea ground to a fine powder) is manufactured by the Industrial Bureau in Tokio, and a box has been presented to each of the Consuls for England, America, and Spain, and three boxes to the Dutch Consul, now in Tokio. In this some of the same class with the celebrated new black tea, so unsuccessful on the London market? We do not think this plant will pay, but why are the Dutch boxed at three to one?

Beer from the Kaitakushi breweries, in Hokkaido, is allowed to be exported to the main land and sold everywhere free of duty.

The export of rice and wheat to Europe is annually increasing. During July of this year, the amount of rice exported from various parts of the Empire to foreign countries was 7,747,639 pounds with a value of 243,849 yen and 94 sen, and the amount of wheat exported during the same period was 3,949,172 pounds with a value of 72,895 yen and 71 sen. We are not answerable for these figures, it will be seen that our friends of the native press are very precise in their calculations.

Two thousand *koku* of sake from the port of Utsu, Hokkaido, will arrive in Tokio about the 18th instant. We would rather chronicle the arrival of any other description of merchandise from the newly opened up northern provinces than this pernicious liquid, there is too much already of this noxious article—so poisonous it decidedly manufactures in other parts of the country; it is the prime agent of untold misery and crime from one end of the land to the other.

Miscellaneous.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that the question whether the teacher of an infant school at Cromford, Miss Dexter by name, should be allowed to give Scripture lessons on "The Fall" to the children under her charge came before the Belper school board on Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Lloyd said the teacher knew no more about the subject than his shoes did, and he should not allow any child of his to receive instruction from any one on such a subject. Mr. Smalley generally agreed with Mr. Lloyd, and other members having expressed their ideas, the consideration of the subject was adjourned for a fortnight.

Captain Cameron left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning in her Majesty's troopship *Orestes* for Cyprus, a passage thither having been granted him by Government. Captain Cameron, after a short stay in the island will, it is stated, proceed on a mission having for its object to ascertain the practicability of the Euphrates Valley for railway communication with our North-Western Provinces of India, and the elucidation of the most desirable line to be taken to that terminus, when the course of the great river must be abandoned on its bearing the Persian Gulf.

An American telegram to the *Times* reports that the *Queen's* steamer *Clifford* has

arrived at Philadelphia, and will remain until further orders. She brings officers and men for the Russian cruise built and repaired there. It is added that Captain Alcock will command the *Africa*, formerly called the *Saratoga*; Captain Avalon will command the *Columbus*, to be named the *Asia*; and Captain Griffenberg the *California*, which is to be renamed the *Europe*. Capt. Doman will command the *Australia*, which is not yet launched. Each vessel will carry eight of the heaviest guns. The *California* will be ready for sea in a fortnight.

Consumption of Spirits.—The Inland Revenue returns show that in the year 1878 duty was paid on 14,004,298 gallons of home-made spirits for consumption as beverage in the United Kingdom. This is less by 535,799 gallons than the quantity in the corresponding half of last year. The quantity of foreign spirits imported and entered for consumption in the United Kingdom in the first half of the year 1878 was 5,037,711 proof gallons, which is less by 106,039 gallons than in the corresponding half of last year.

An extraordinary bicycle ride is reported. Mr W. T. Britton, captain of the Clarence Bicycle Club, on Thursday rode from London to Bath and back. Leaving Hyde Park-corner at midnight on Wednesday, Bath was reached at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, and after a short stay Mr Britton started on the return journey, and finished at Hyde Park-corner at 11.55 p.m., very fresh after so long a ride. Including stoppages for refreshment, the whole distance, 212 miles, was covered in twenty-three hours fifty-five minutes. This is said to be the longest run that has ever been accomplished in one day.

TRADING PLACES AROUND THE ISLAND OF HAINAN, INCLUDING SOUTHERN PART OF LIEN CHAU PENINSULA.

Imports.	Exports.
1. HAINAN.—16 miles distance from Hoi-how, to the Northward on South Coast of Lienchau Peninsula. Cotton, Patna Opium; Wheat Flour in great demand; Chinese Medicines; Sake; Tansickor Matches (Native, Sol-ke); Dye-stuffs, Glass, Lead, Iron, Steel.	
2. TAM-CHOW.—95 miles distance from Hoi-how, on West Coast of Hainan. Piece Goods from 5 to 6,000 dollars per year; Patna Opium (60 chests per year); Joss-papers, Crackers, Tinsal, &c., &c., for sacrifices, about \$10,000 per year.	
3. NGAI-CHOW.—240 miles distance from Hoi-how, on South-west Coast of Hainan. Imports not stated.	
4. HOW-SHUI.—60 miles distance from Hoi-how, on West Coast of Hainan. Chinese Groceries from Canton, \$30,000 per year; Piece Goods, \$5,000 per year; Opium, \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year; Joss-papers and Crackers, \$10,000 a year.	
5. KA-SHEK.—120 miles distance from Hoi-how, on East Coast of Hainan. Imports not stated.	
6. CHUN-LAN.—80 miles distance from Hoi-how, on East Coast of Hainan. Rice, 8,000 piculs, at 2,500 cash per picul; Manure, every kind of bones, coming from Singapore, 100 piculs at 2,500 cash per picul.	
7. POO-CHIN.—20 miles distance to the Eastward from Hoi-how. Cotton, \$60,000 per year, at \$15/17 per picul; Bones at 2,000 cash per picul, \$1,500 per year; Teak-wood and Hard-wood, \$3,000 per year; Rice, \$4,000 per year; Joss-papers and Crackers, \$10,000 per year.	
8. HOI-HOW.— Patna Opium, 800 chests, at \$700 per chest; Malwa Opium, 400 chests, at \$800 per chest; Piece Goods, \$100,000 per year; Cotton Yarn, \$20,000 per year; Black and Yellow Beans, \$10,000 per year; Paper (Chinese), \$50,000 per year; Tinsal, \$7,000 per year; Wheat, \$10,000 per year; Old Tin, \$8,000 per year; Fancy Goods, Sashwood and Hongchow Cloths, Gunstones, total \$50,000 per year; Cotton in bales, \$70,000 per year; Shanghai Cotton, at \$19 per bale; Ningpo Cotton, at \$18 per bale; Bombay, at \$15 per bale; Cochinchina and Siam Cotton with the stones in it, \$9/7 per bale; Joss-papers and Fire-crackers, \$25,000 per year.	

Articles.	Average Quantity per Annum.	Prices.	Total Value.	Freight to Hoihow.
HAINAN.				
White Sugar, ..	50,000 pls.	\$5.40 a 6.50 per picul	\$322,500	
Brown Sugar, ..	60,000 "	5.40 a 5.50 "	327,000	
Dark Sugar, ..	140,000 "	5.50 a 5.80 "	539,000	
Live Pigs, ..	150,000 hks.	6.80 cash p. 130 catties	cash	60 cash per picul
Ground-nut Oil, ..	20,000 pls.	8.00 "	160,000	
Do. Cakes, ..	2,000 pls.	3.00 p. 200 cat. basket	6,000	
Galangal Root, ..	2,000 hks.	100 cates 1/2 catty each.		
TAM-CHOW.				
Water Melon Seeds, ..	10,000 pls.	3.400 a 3,500 cash p. pl.	34,500 strings	
Dark Sugar in Cakes, ..	7,500 "	2,000 cash per-picul	15,000 "	
Betelnuts, ..	2,500 "	7,000 "	17,500 "	
Sesamum Seeds, ..	3,500 "	3,000 "	10,500 "	
Salt Red Fish, ..	10,000 "	4,000 "	40,000 "	
Cattle Fish (Yow-i), ..	4,000 "	10,000 "	40,000 "	
Do. (Mak-u), ..	4,000 "	10,000 "	40,000 "	
Salt Fish of all kinds, ..	2,500 "	3,000 "	7,500 "	
Cow Hides and Horns, ..	2,000 "	5,500 "	11,000 "	
NGAI-CHOW.				
White Sugar, ..	4,000 pls.	5,000 cash per picul	20,000 strings	315 cash per picul
Betelnuts, ..	2,000 "	15,000 "	30,000 "	
Ground-nut Cakes, ..	10,000 "	1,550 "	15,500 "	
Water Melon Seeds, ..	2,000 "	3,750 "	7,500 "	
Lichee Wood Planks, ..	2,000 pcs.	1,750 "	3,500 "	
Rattans, ..	400,000 pls.	4,000 "	1,600,000 "	
Tchi-tai Medicine, ..	50 "	10,000 "	500 "	
Amomum Amarum, ..	8 "	3,000 "	24 "	750 "
Ngai-lan Medicine, ..	8 "	3,000 "	24 "	750 "
Antemisia Moxa, ..	8 "	3,000 "	24 "	750 "
After Porter's Materia Medica.				
HOW-SHUI.				
Sesamum Seeds, ..	3,000 pls.	3,500 cash per picul	10,500 strings	60 cash per picul
Green Beans, ..	8,000 "	5,500 "	44,000 "	
Water Melon Seeds, ..	8,000 "	5,500 "	44,000 "	
Live Pigs, ..	1,000 pcs.	6,000 a 6,500 cash p. pl.	6,000 "	80 a 100 cash each
Cattle Fish (Yow-i), ..	800 pls.	15,000 cash per picul	12,000 "	\$1 to Canton.
Do. (Mak-u), ..	1,000 "	10,000 "	10,000 "	
KA-SHEK.				
Hotel Nuts, ..	100,000 pcs.	700 cash per 1,000	70 strings	1 taal per 10,000 pcs.
Live Pigs, ..	8,000 "	5,500 "	44,000 "	1 dollar per picul
Rattans, ..	100 pls.	2,000 "	200 strings	1 dollar per picul
CHUN-LAN.				

WAITING

FAME.

Scanty his guerdon, scanty his fame—
He lives in story, only a name.

II.

Scanty his guerdon, scanty his fame—
He left in story scarce aught but a name.

III.

Scanty his guerdon, scanty his fame—
He left in story not even a name!

TO-MORROW.

We shall pass through the crisis to-morrow. Our first play—our first novel—our maiden picture—to-morrow is to see the final acceptance or rejection of this first stone of our future Temple of Fame at the Treasury-house of Fortune. What a moment for the young aspirant to whom the day to-morrow seems the day of final and unalterable judgment according to its Yes or No! Will it be a future of blessed prosperity attained with no more trouble than is to be found in reasonable diligence, as followed on to the end without a break? or will it be a future of illimitable despondency and gloom to-morrow beyond the day?

**THE DISCLOSURE OF THE ANGLO-
RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.**

Department when the Anglo-Russian Agreement disclosure took place. The officials, in giving me that famous memorandum to copy, knew well that they had previously given me papers to transcribe which had never appeared in public, and in this particular instance I should also have abstained from revealing the information had I not been allowed to leave the Foreign Office with the impression that the Government would be made known to Parliament that evening, and published in the papers the following morning. Under these special circumstances I thought it no derogation of duty to break through my customary rule, and convey the information to a journal to whose encouragement I owed all I had achieved in journalism, and to whom I desired to display my gratitude. Had I known that the Foreign Secretary desired to keep the Agreement secret, I should never have divulged it. In the discussion on the Agreement it has been termed a "secret," State paper. This is erroneous. At the Foreign Office all papers are "confidential" until the time has arrived for their publication; but there are special documents marked "secret and confidential," which are intended never to be divulged. The agreement of May 8 belonged to the former category. To the latter belonged a certain document signed on the afternoon of May 31. What the nature of this second document was I will not even hint at. I simply mention its existence to show that I was not the only one to whom I did not break my trust. The secret engagement of Friday, May 31st, 1878, was of great value at the time and it is of importance still, but although I have had great provocation from the Foreign Office to divulge this secret I have not done so, and shall not do so, because I know that the respective Governments desire to prevent its disclosure. On the morning after the publication of the Agreement I was astounded not to see it in the papers, and I went to the Foreign Office—as my friends well know—as with the full belief that I should be taken into the confidence and have to resign. But I was never asked whether I had done so, and never even when the full text appeared, or I should have at once acknowledged my part in the business, and thus saved the Government a prosecution. On the following Monday, when Lord Salisbury asserted that the summary was unworthy

A NIGHT IN A CONGER BOAT.

A previous acquaintance with the great Jersey specialite—conger soup—determined me in the intention to make the acquaintance of the providers of that delicacy, and the following lines are the outcome of my first experiences.

Ready on the shore I found the crew, a man of about fifty and a young fellow of twenty. Amphibious creatures are these—the Jerseymen, half farmer half fisherman, and as often as not, as in the case of the elder of the crew, holders of a "license" to sell and sell they will, the terrible concoction called in Jersey brandy; and withal perhaps the cleverest handlers of small craft in the world. The individual in question deserves a slight description. As a stage villain he would have made a fortune. Wrinkled and tanned, his face, which I found afterwards quite belied him, was anything but prepossessing—one eye, which was about the size of a shilling, was but stern; but the other, which was the size of a sixpence, was ferocious—I always subsequently referred to "Eighteen," the title of the crew, as being a jolly-looking fellow, who, though so young, had held an able-seaman's certificate for two voyages.

"Sainte dans le botie, m'jeun," said Eighteenpence in the villainous Jersey patois, and accordingly I did jump into the punt, and we were soon on board the *Rachel*, an undecked schooner-rigged craft, with the foremast stepped very far forward, of from two to three tons. Wind there was hardly any, as we came by the floating buoy in which were our bails, and extracted enough "cat-and-nine-tails" or octapode, for the night; and what wind there was was dead noser, so we took a short board out towards St. Aubin's Fort, and then went about in the direction of the conger grounds. But presently the wind died away, so we had to take to the sweeps, and, on the top of the ebb tide, were soon moving quickly past some of the loveliest scenery in the island. Portelet, St. Breulade and the wild coast beyond, were each in turn passed, and now we were opposite the cruel sharp rocks of La Corbiere, the scene some years ago of the wreck of the Southampton boats. Here Eighteenpence, who had previously remarked a dignified silence, marked that "We know when we started, but we didn't know when we should go home again." I repeat this remark, got from any intrinsic originality in it, but to show that even Eighteenpence was not proof against the wild character of the scenery. Just then the wind sprang up, and the *Rachel* was soon lying well over, and we indulged in a bit of a race in the boat to windward with some other boats on the same errand as ourselves. But presently the sun was clouded over, and a black squall came up fast. "Down tawpsul!" said Eighteenpence; and none too soon, as hardly had we got it in when the squall was on us, and the *Rachel* took up a bucket or two of water as she luffed her in. After that the weather cleared, and in about three hours we had reached the ground and dropped anchor, and were waiting for the night. As soon as it got dark we got our lines, and, bating one book with mackerel and the other with squid, were soon at work. The young fellow drew first blood, and a skate of about forty pounds was soon flapping in the bottom of the boat. But the fish were not feeding well, and the night wore on with only an occasional conger. Till a grant from Eighteenpence's denber he was into something heavy, and I saw what in the dark was a gulf-reamer come over the side. Now Eighteenpence had previously expected fresh congers, each fish for luck, but instead of doing so now I saw him "seize the tiller and say, 'Go it' the unfortunate fish." "Baccard

In couple of hours we were under the land again, and the young fellow got out a conch shell, which he had brought back on one of his voyages, and tuned up on it as we passed his home; and when we reached Bel Crut found a cart waiting into which we transferred our meagre catch of 95lb. weight. And so, after a parting drink to "better luck next time," ended my first night in a conger boat.—*Field.*

TOO MUCH CABBAGE

The donation party is a very depressing affair. When people who do not want to give away anything, give to their posteriors which he does not want, the ceremony does not promote hilarity. In order to render the donation party somewhat less gloomy than a funeral those who bring gifts usually include among them a supply of cake, biscuits, and in some cases, a small quantity of wine. These are distributed in equal proportion between the interior of the visitors and the exterior of the minister's carpets and chair-cushions, and a hollow pretence of cheerfulness is thus kept up. Meanwhile, all the children of the congregation retire to the second-story front bed-room, where they play various games and break a good deal of furniture. The children have much the best of the whole affair, and they add materially to the anguish of the minister's wife, as she wonders how many of them will be against the stock and whether they will be the first to cry out when their money has been

THE ARMoured SHIP OF THE FUTURE.

The last model fixed upon for a man-of-war is a steel-clad turret ship. We have already several steel vessels built and building for the Royal Navy, the first of which, the *Irish*, is to take the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War to Cyprus this month. But these steel ships are built of metal only a fraction of an inch in thickness, and are not armoured vessels at all, steel being chosen in this instance by reason of its lightness and strength, making it suitable for the construction of fleet cruisers. A pair of despatch vessels, of which the *Irish* is one, have been constructed of steel in four varieties, while two others are now upon the stocks in Glasgow. But the new man-of-war is to differ from all these, and is, in fact, to resemble one of our ordinary turret ships, with the exception of the iron plates being replaced by steel ones. As a matter of course the construction of such a ship, armoured with slabs of steel some fifteen or twenty inches thick, will be exceedingly costly. Before its plating can be commenced some costly experiments will have to be made at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, in order to form some idea of the nature of the plates to be used. As yet we know very little of the behaviour of steel under fire, although the results of trials that have been made seem to point to steel being more prone for keeping its shape than iron, and less liable to shatter. But the heavy projectiles of the new gun. If a thunderbolt from one of our big guns falls to penetrate an iron target, it bursts itself at any rate in the armour, whereas a steel target turns the projectile off altogether. If the shot is a very heavy one the steel target may get fractured in the trial of strength, but nevertheless it does not penetrate. This was rendered evident at the trials made at Spezzia with a 100-ton Armstrong gun. Plates of iron 22 inches in thickness were readily pierced by this stupendous arm, but steel plates of the same thickness though they got fractured, would not allow the shot to pass. The gun was quite capable of piercing thirty or more inches of solid iron, and yet it was very likely to pierce steel plates less than half as thick. It would still have pierced steel plates. More experiments will have to be made, however, before we possess the requisite information for the plating of a steel-clad turret ship.

SHIPOWNERS' LIABILITIES.

Since the first shock of the recent calamity on the Thames has passed away, a good deal of attention has naturally been directed to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts relating to the limitation of the liability of the shipowners for damages caused by loss of life or personal injuries. The general scope of these provisions will be known to our readers; but it may be worthwhile to draw attention to the course adopted by the Chancery Division of the High Court in exercising its useful jurisdiction, under section 514 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1864, of entertaining proceedings at the suit of a shipowner against whom numerous claims for damages are made or apprehended, for the purpose of determining the amount of his liability, and distributing the amount recoverable from among the several claimants.

According to section 514 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, the shipowner is liable in respect of loss of life or personal injury, "either alone or together, with loss or damage to ship, boats, goods, &c., in limited (where the owner is not actually in fault) to an aggregate amount not exceeding £15 for each ton of the ship's tonnage. The course adopted in the Chancery chambers in an action under section 514 of the Act of 1864 was clearly laid down by the late Master of the Rolls in "*Glabholm v. Barker* (14 W. R. 1,006). The total amount for which the owner is liable is first taken at £15 per registered ton of the ship. Then the course is to ascertain the damages suffered by each person or if there were no limit to the owner's liability, and when this damage has been so ascertained the sum for which the shipowner is liable is applied in payment of the damages; if the amount of damage is equal to, or less than the amount of liability all the claimants are paid in full; the balance in the latter case being paid to the shipowner; but if the aggregate amount of damage is greater than the sum for which the shipowner is liable, the amount for which he is liable is paid rateably among the claimants in proportion to the amount of their damages. Interest will be added to the amount for which the shipowner is liable, and it seems that he will also be liable beyond the statutory limit for the cost of assessing the damages.

Lord Selborne stated, in a case of this kind heard in 1872, that the experience gained in "*Glabholm v. Barker*" had shown that all the claims in actions of this description might be settled in chambers without incurring much expense.—*Solicitor's Journal*.

THE INDIA AND CHINA MAIL
SERVICE.

(The Overland Mail.)

As we announced last week, the contract for the India and China mail service has been renewed by the Government with the P. & O. Company for eight years from 1880. We understand that a similar subsidy—allowing for certain changes—will be paid to that of the expiring contract. One of the principal modifications of the contract is the abandonment of the Southampton service altogether. What the Post Office will determine as to rates of postage is only conjectural, but all letters and newspapers for India and China will be sent to future *via Suez*. This will greatly aid the

London merchants and bankers who have interested themselves in the maintenance of the present mail service will be gratified to know that there is no intention to alter here the days of the departure and arrival of the India and China mails. This is most important. In every discussion it has been abundantly seen that City men find the Friday outward mail and the Monday inward mail the most convenient arrangement possible. An alteration must be made somewhere, as the length of the voyage is shortened, and London, which is the main focus, must be considered first. The East India Company ports are concerned, they will all have new arrivals, but it is obviously impossible to give them all the same day before London, as consulting the convenience, say of Bombay, would almost of necessity entail fixing a less convenient day for closing the mail at Madras and Calcutta. The intention is that the mail steamers shall both leave later and arrive earlier in the East. The P. and O. Company has deserved the confidence which is reposed by the Government in its fleet and management; and we expect to find that the new contract arrangements will give general satisfaction.

Miscellaneous.

An envoy from the Amir of Afghanistan to the Sultan has arrived at Constantinople. The Sultan, it is stated, telegraphed to General Kerim, the Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis, inviting him to visit Constantinople, where the general is expected to arrive next Saturday. Apartments have been prepared for him in the Dolma palace. The Arabic journal *al-Faoud* believes the object of General Kerim's visit to be the institution of reforms in Tunis, and the reorganization of that country. Several Arab chiefs have also been summoned to Constantinople. Queen Victoria has telegraphed to the Sultan thanking him for the album recently sent to her Majesty by the Sultan, through the medium of Sir Austen Layard.

Shoor Hiron—"Yah ter shehnehal around!" asked an excited Israelite as the United States troops passed through the States recently in pursuit of the fleeing Bannocks. "Well, my horse," said Howard, relying in his 'kore, "what is it? Speak quick." "I am a roolin' man, shehnehal. Demons cursed redskins, dey murder my boy Shoaboo about five miles from here and aheal a hehnehal. I am a roolin' man, shehnehal. New pants, to hehlep me krow my way, I am a roolin' man, shehnehal. "Sorry for your loss, my man, but haven't time to talk about it now. If we catch up with these demons we'll stop their deviltries for good and all." "Yes, I know, shehnehal, I know," eagerly whispered the bereaved ready-made martyr, hanging desperately to the officer's stirrup. "I am a roolin' man, shehnehal. I come up mit dots Indians wot got dots new pants on, for kracious sake, shehnehal, tole de soldiers to shoot high!"

The statement in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that orders have been issued for the manufacture of the necessary number of sets of Oliver's "magazine accoutrements" for equipping two battalions of infantry in order, presumably, that the invention may be thoroughly tested before the new equipment is adopted for the whole of the army—will be read with pleasure. The valise equipment at present worn by the infantry of the line, although undoubtedly a great improvement upon the old-fashioned knapsack which it superseded, is notorious ly defective in many respects; and many of the evils complained of are remedied in the Oliver accoutrements. Moreover, it is now very generally recognized that under modern conditions of warfare it has become imperatively necessary that the soldier on going into action should be able to carry on his person a much larger number of cartridges than he can when equipped as at present, and that the Oliver accoutrements are such that this is easily accomplished. The equipment consists altogether of two bags, the magazine bag and kit-bag—with braces for supporting them, a map-blue pouch, a water bottle, a mess-can, and a waist belt and frog. When the soldier is fully accoutred one bag is carried on the shoulder and the other on the loins. This second contains the soldier's kit, his ration of bread or biscuit, and twenty rounds of ammunition in external pockets on the upper bag holding the man's greatest coat only, thus keeping the latter dry. The lower bag however, will, in time of peace, the inventor proposes, be seldom carried, remaining in the barracks room as the soldier's "clothes bag," while on going into action the soldier is also to divest himself of it, leaving it with the kit it contains, at the base of supplies, either to be piled up or to be removed to the supply depot or to be placed in the hands of a soldier on fighting. Its place on the man's loins is then taken by the upper or magazine bag, the greatest being removed from the latter and slung on the shoulder, where the bag was before, leaving the latter empty and entirely at the soldier's disposal for the carriage of his rations and ammunition. A waterproof sheet is also to be carried between the magazine bag and its straps. Food for a day and from 140 to 200 cartridges can be placed in the bag; and thus the soldier will go into action well provided with ammunition, and independent of the base of supplies for twenty-four hours. The arrangement for slinging the bags are ingenious, but simple, dispensing with the necessity of cross-belts or straps in front of the chest, allowing a man to march at ease with his whole person free from the killing of old-fashioned accoutrements, rendering it easy for him to get anything he wants without help, while the whole equipment can be slipped off as easily as